that in 1881, when it was brought forward by Mr. Henry Stopes at a British Association meeting, it was considered *wrong* to suggest that man could have been alive at so early a date. Mr. Stopes was therefore content to wait till further evidence came to hand before bringing it before a wider public; but his early death left his work unfinished, so the shell has never been figured.

The accompanying illustration is from a photograph and indicates the natural size of the shell; it shows clearly most details of its features except the coloration. It should be noted that the excavated portions are as deeply coloured red-brown as the rest of the surface. This is an important point, because when the surfaces of Red Crag shells are scratched they show white below the colour. It should also be noticed that the shell is so delicate that any attempt to carve it now would merely shatter it.

As, however, the question is still so much under discussion, I wish to do no more now than give a good illustration of the most interesting, though controversial, specimen, so as to make its appearance and detail known to all interested in it. References to the literature will be found in my note in the Geological Magazine for February, 1912, pp. 95–6.

Marie C. Stopes (Ph.D., D.Sc., F.L.S.).

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London, W.C.

OBITUARY.

RALPH STOCKMAN TARR.

Born 1864. Died March 21, 1912.

The sudden death of R. S. Tarr on March 21 last at the early age of 48 has been deeply felt by his many friends on this side of the Atlantic, who held in high regard his sterling personal qualities, as well as his scientific ability.

Born at Gloucester, Mass., Professor Tarr entered at Harvard in 1881, and after interruptions for practical work in marine zoology and for geological field-work in the Eastern and Western States, he graduated in 1891, and in 1892 was appointed Assistant Professor of Dynamic Geology and Physical Geography at Cornell University, and Professor of the same subjects there in 1896, occupying the chair of Physical Geography up to the time of his death. He was married in 1892, and leaves a widow and two children.

In 1896 Tarr had charge of the Cornell expedition to Greenland, which did excellent work; and in 1909 and 1911 he, conjointly with Professor Lawrence Martin, carried out the research expeditions of the National Geographic Society for the study of Alaska glaciers. In 1910 he participated in the Geological Congress excursion to Spitzbergen.

In his university Professor Tarr was recognized as an inspiring and sympathetic teacher, and his untimely death has called forth many touching tributes to his memory from his former students. He was the author of numerous papers and memoirs on physiography, glacial geology, and educational topics, the best-known in this country being

his fine monograph for the U.S. Geological Survey on the Physiography and Glacial Geology of the Yakutat Bay Region, Alaska, published in 1909. He also wrote several textbooks of physical geography, geology, and economic geology, which have had a wide circulation.

His arduous field-work in Alaska was resumed last year, and he was engaged in writing up the results and carrying out a series of experiments on the physical properties of ice when death cut short his labours.

Among other honours of recognition outside his own country, Professor Tarr was elected a Foreign Correspondent of the Geological Society of London in 1909.

G. W. L.

CHARLES EDWARD LEEDS, M.A.,

EXETER COLLEGE, OXFORD.

BORN AUGUST 11, 1845. DIED MARCH 27, 1912.

WE regret to record the death at Auckland, N.Z., of Mr. Charles Edward Leeds, M.A., formerly a solicitor in York, who made the early part of the remarkable collection of fossil reptiles from the Oxford Clay of Peterborough which now occupies so large a portion of a gallery in the British Museum (Natural History). Mr. Leeds attended the lectures of the late Professor John Phillips, M.A., F.R.S., and some of his earliest discoveries were described in the Professor's *Geology of Oxford and the Valley of the Thames*, 8vo, 1871, p. 318. Mr. C. E. Leeds left England in 1887 to spend the remainder of his life in New Zealand, and during the past twenty-five years the collection has been remarkably extended by his brother, Mr. Alfred N. Leeds, F.G.S., who still resides at his birthplace, Eyebury, Peterborough.—*Nature*, April 4, 1912.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HUMAN SKELETON DISCOVERED NEAR IPSWICH.—At the meeting of the Royal Anthropological Institute (50 Great Russell Street) on April 23, 1912, Professor Arthur Keith, M.D., F.R.C.S., and Mr. J. Reid Moir gave an account of the human skeleton found eighteen months ago in a brickfield near Ipswich.[1] Mr. Moir stated that the bones were earlier than any human remains so far discovered in England, and represented pre-Boulder-clay man. The theory of burial[2] he asserted was not possible, because the line which separated the overlying deposit of Boulder-clay and the underlying stratum of Glacial sand, in which the skeleton was found, was unbroken. The man was lying there before the clay was deposited. The flints found near were of *pre*-Palæolithic form.[3] Professor Keith said the skeleton

[1] See paper by Mr. George Slater, F.G.S., "Human Skeleton in Glacial Deposits at Ipswich," GEOL. MAG., April, 1912, p. 164; also letter by Mr. J. Reid Moir, op. cit., May, 1912, p. 239.

[2] See letter by Professor T. McKenny Hughes, M.A., F.R.S., GEOL. MAG., April, 1912, p. 187.

[3] See "Discovery of Flint Implements beneath the Red Crag in Suffolk", described by Sir E. Ray Lankester, F.R.S., GEOL. MAG., 1911, p. 576.